THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

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WHERE ALIENS ARE INTERNED

Certain Jingo newspapers have complained that Germans interned in this country are housed in luxury and treated with too much consideration. But an examination of the facts in regard to two of the British internment camps, supplied to us direct from the inmates, shows clearly that the interned aliens in this country are living under conditions of very great hardship, and that their lot is certainly no better than that of the British who are interned in Germany. The reports on the Camp made by the United States Embassy directly conflict with those of our informants, and this fact leads us to think that further inquiries should be made.

KNOCKALOE CAMP.

Camp III., Compound I., Knockaloe, Isle of Man, is described by our informants as unhealthy and insanitary. The huts are neither weather nor water-tight, all things inside them are damp, and many are mouldy. This prevents the huts from being properly cleaned.

The supply of hot and cold water is insufficient. There are no tubs or basins, the men having to wash in the same buckets (one to every six men) which are used as coal buckets, for washing up, and scrubbing and washing floors. The unfiltered drinking water is unfit for human consumption, eels in a state of decomposition and other impurities being found in the pipes. Food is poor and insufficient. There are neither educational nor industrial classes such as are provided in Germany. Liberty and freedom of action are unnecessarily restricted.

The buildings called hospitals are absolutely identical in size and construction with the ordinary huts, and possess the same deficiencies. There are no baths or other bathing facilities, save for a small enamelled wash-basin for thirty patients. The beds have neither sheets, bolsters, nor pillows, unless the patient can supply them. There is no evidence of change of bedding, disinfection or fumigation. Two doctors have to attend to the medical wants of the 5,000 men in Camp III.

These facts, amongst others, were sent to the American Embassy on December 18th, 1915. But in spite of promises, little improvement has resulted.

The American Embassy's official report of September, 1916, contains the following note on Knockaloe Camp:—"There has been practically no change in the sleeping accommodation since the last visit. . . . The huts are being put in good weather-proof condition, and are being protected against the wind and rain by felt and tarred paper," also that "improvements" have been made in the sanitary arrangements.

ALEXANDRA PALACE CAMP.

At the Alexandra Palace Internment Camp, the inmates report that the flooring is so bad that there are half-inch wide spaces between the boards, that the place is overrun by mice, that it is

From the *Mirror*.

"MADAM, THIS WILL MAKE YOUR SON MORE HELPFUL AND BETTER MANNERED."

British Boys of 16 and 17 are being asked to volunteer for Military Service.

draughty in the extreme and the rain leaks through. It was inspected as a possible hospital or convalescent home, but speedily rejected as unsuitable.

The American Embassy's official report states that "only slight changes have been made since the last report of February, 1916. No change in sanitary arrangements, no change in the infirmary. "Everything was inspected and found in excellent condition." No complaints, *except* the "usual requests for repatriation."

PUNISHMENT.

Severe punishments are meted out for slight offences. Men's correspondence has been stopped for a month because they have referred in their letters to the true condition of the camp. The father of two sons serving in the British Army smuggled a private letter to his wife, and was imprisoned for eight days in the cells with bread and water. Those who have tried to escape from the camp have received from six to twelve months' hard labour. The punishment for the same offence in Germany has been three or four weeks' imprisonment without hard labour.

FOOD PROFITEERS EXPLOIT THE INMATES.

The interned men complain that, so far from being sold at *cost price*, as they say it is in German interment camps, food is not even sold at market price.

The Kitchen Committee to one of the battalions at the Alexandra Palace Internment Camp in 1915, addressed a careful statement of their complaints to the Commandant, in which they stated that they have endeavoured for a long time to induce the Alexandra Park Trustees to supply them with food at market rates. They say:—

"In view of the German Government's practice to have the requirements of prisoners of war supplied at cost price, and believing this practice to be followed at many internment camps in this country, we feel convinced that the British Government will never sanction or tolerate our enforced existence to be utilised as a means for exploitation."

The following prices are taken from a long list furnished by the Kitchen Committee in 1915:—

	Market Price	Camp Charge
Flour, per sack. September 25th.	43/-	58/4
December 2nd.	46/-	52/-
Carrots, October	3/6 to 4/6	18/8
Eggs, Sept. and Oct., per 120	18/- 18 each	3½ each
Parsley, Oct., per dozen bunches	9d. to 1/-	6/-
Condensed milk, September	16/-	26/-
Sugar, per cwt. September,	33/-	74/-
Apples, per bushel, October	3/6 to 6/-	91/-

The Kitchen Committee assured the Commandant that they trusted his "well-known righteousness and goodwill," and expressed their "deep gratitude in advance," but matters have continued as before.

* * * *

An Australian lady writes that her son, a great violinist, is interned in Ruhleben. In 1912 he made a brilliant début in Queen's Hall, but being British he had to stand aside for foreigners. This forced him to go to Russia, from where he went to Dresden, and was arrested. At Ruhleben he leads the orchestra to cheer up his fellow prisoners, some of whom have gone mad. His mother fears that her own son may share their fate.

TYNEMOUTH GUARDIANS V. BRITISH WIVES

At a recent meeting of the Tynemouth Board of Guardians, at North Shields, much indignation was expressed because the Workers' Suffrage Federation had criticised the Board's treatment of the British-born wife of an interned Austrian, and had called the attention of the Local Government Board to the matter. The Guardians approved a letter which the Clerk had drafted, asking "the Honourable Board to tell the Workers' Suffrage Federation to mind its own business." The letters which caused the Workers' Suffrage Federation to take action were sent on to us by a lady who has been active in promoting the welfare of British wives of aliens, and who asked that the Federation should deal with the case. The letters are most interesting, and we therefore print them:—

8th July, 1916.

Dear Madam,—I have just had a visit from my friend, Mrs. H———, and she tells me you would like the particulars as to why the Guardians have stopped the grant to me. Well, as far as I know it is all in order, the reason being that the Government had sent word to the different Boards of Guardians that all those women who had small families must go to work. This was the beginning of January, and as I have only one baby now just 15 months old, I was given one month in which to find work, during which time I was given 5s. a week, and told it was parish relief, also that I was a case of destitution. As I had no work by the month's end, and was in very bad health, I was sent to the doctor for the Guardians, who gave me a certificate to say I was not fit for work, and needed at least another two months rest. After again going before the Guardians I was granted the 5s. a week for two months longer, and told that it was the last they could do for me. Since then I have just had to let my parents keep me, although they have a hard enough struggle, as my father is suffering from the effects of an operation on his kidneys, and sometimes unable to work. I have tried all over here to get work, but have not got any yet, as I am always refused as soon as they find out my husband is an Austrian. And even if I had work, I very much doubt if I could keep it, as I very often have a severe attack of rheumatism, so bad as to prevent me from walking about. I am just now recovering from such an attack. However, I am afraid nothing can be done, so I am just trying to keep my heart up, and hope that peace will soon be restored. Thanking you very much for your kindness in asking about my case.—Yours sincerely, G.S.

8th August, 1916.

Dear Mrs. ———, Many thanks for your letter of July 10th. I waited to answer it until I heard from the Board of Guardians, and just heard yesterday. I received a visit from the Relieving Officer, and he said that they were going to discuss my case to-day, and I must go to the meeting. I have just come back from it, and must say I feel very much upset indeed. The Relieving Officer asked me to take a doctor's certificate with me, and I visited my doctor and got one, which I took with me. However, I had to listen to some awful things, and the chairman played war with me because you had got to know about my case, and said you had nothing to do with me. They also say that if I cannot manage without, the only thing to do is to apply again for poor relief and they will consider my application at their next meeting in four weeks' time. Now, I can't understand how this is, as I thought the money was a grant from the Government, and that we were all entitled to it, especially if unable to work. So I am no better off yet, and it seems as though nothing will do any good. I will let you know if I hear anything further. We have all had to give full particulars to the police as to our husbands' trade, &c., so perhaps something is going to be done for us, but so far we have not been told anything. Hoping to hear from you again, as I should like your advice as to what to do.—Yours sincerely, G.S.

21st August, 1916.

Dear Mrs. ———, Just a few lines to let you know that my case is now settled, and I am getting my allowance again. In fact, I have been paid for last week. I have also had a visit from one of the chiefs, and it was quite satisfactory. Should I find that I cannot manage on my money I may apply for an advance. My treatment this time has been quite different, and I have no doubt that it is due to your having taken my case up. I am afraid the chairman of the Guardians will be requested not to call British women a case of destitution again, as the gentleman who came to see me was very much annoyed when I told him. Thanking you for the trouble you have taken, and trusting you will inform Miss Pankhurst of the facts.—Yours sincerely, G.S.

The Guardians complain that we have misrepresented them, but the above letters appear to us to speak for themselves. We are glad to learn that Mrs. S. is at last getting her allowance, miserably small though it is.

ADULT SUFFRAGE JOINT COMMITTEE

Chairman: Fred Bramley, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C.; *Hon. Treasurer*: Dr. A. Salter, J.P., 5 Starks Road, Bermondsey, S.E.; *Hon. Secretary*: E. Sylvia Pankhurst, 400 Old Ford Road, E.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION

For VOTES for ALL MEN and ALL WOMEN at Euston Theatre, Euston Road, Sunday, October 8th, at 6 p.m. (It will be moonlight.) Admission free.

Speakers—Mrs. Barton, Fred Bramley, Robert Williams, W. Carter, Harry Dubery, E. C. Fairchild, Sylvia Pankhurst, and others.

Let all the people be voters at the next General Election whenever it comes! No Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill to give Votes to All!

MEETING IN VICTORIA PARK.

The meeting held in Victoria Park on Sunday, September 17th, to protest against the action of the L.C.C. in forbidding the sale of literature in Parks was most successful. The following resolution was passed unanimously by a large audience:

"This meeting protests against the resolution passed by the Parks' Committee of the L.C.C. on May 30th, 1916, 'That the existing permits to sell literature at certain parks and open spaces under the control of the Council be determined as from the 30th September, 1916, and that no further permits be issued as from that date, and calls upon the Park's Committee to rescind this resolution in the interests of popular education."

Speakers represented the W.S.F., the Workers' Union, the Islington Trades Council, and a branch of the N.C.F.

"It is no longer denied that woman suffrage will shortly be established throughout the United States; the evidence from the States in which women have voted goes to prove that with the ballot women are more fairly treated under the law, the working woman is better protected and social and moral improvement is accelerated."—Thomas A. Edison.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS & Messrs. WILLING, and all Newsagents.

All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Vol. III. No. 26 Sat., September 23rd, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

JUSTICE?

As the time approaches when the franchise must be dealt with by Parliament, it becomes more imperative to make absolutely clear cut and definite our demand for votes for all adult men and women on equal terms. We must show beyond the possibility of doubt or misunderstanding that we mean to adhere steadfastly to that demand.

There was never in all history a period in which the possession of capital gave to its owners such overwhelming power over their fellows, and such tremendous opportunities to exploit those who work and are poor, as now. Nevertheless, the wholesale conscription of men, for which they clamoured, has shamed into silence the advocates of artificial franchise barriers, designed to secure the progressive advantage of the well-to-do, to exclude altogether the very poor, and to give an unlimited number of votes to the man who owns unlimited buildings.

The sacrifices that the War has heaped on women; the snatching away of sons and husbands and the descent into poverty and dependence on the grudging hands of State and private charity, to which conscription has forced millions of self-respecting women; the calling of women into the labour market; the compulsion exercised over them by the Munitions Act; the prospect of employers using the men and women in the labour market against each other at the close of the War—these things have intensified the public sense of the need for Votes for All.

But in the moment when success seems assured, when opposition is obviously narrowed down to a very small number of fanatics and cranks, the strings begin to be manipulated by natural wire-pullers, timid compromisers, and privileged persons, who from habitual fear of the people always oppose the forward march of democracy.

The forces supporting adult suffrage for men and the War circumstances which have created a deadlock in the present cumbrous and stupid franchise and registration system, make it impossible to suggest any alternative for men than that of adult suffrage, except a naval and military service franchise, which adult suffrage would render unnecessary.

The same reasons have thrust out of fashion the old proposals of votes for women on some such narrow property basis as that of either the present Municipal and Parliamentary Franchises. But the timid, the prejudiced, and the compromising cannot yet face the possibility of votes for all adult persons. In their minds has grown up the idea that the average man must feel a mysterious terror of a world of women regulating and dragooning a world of men by means of the Parliamentary vote. The census tells them that in 1911 there were eleven million women over 20 years of age, and only ten million men. Anti-Suffragists have always said that very few women would exercise the franchise if they had it, but that argument is forgotten now.

Moreover, it is forgotten that women who actually form a majority of the population have quietly submitted for many generations to a system which has given all the votes to men who are actually in a minority.

But these fears are erected upon mere fancies. The fact is that the ordinary man in the street has long said that his wife ought to have a vote, and has always heard the objection that adult suffrage would give the vote to a majority of women, with a mixture of boredom and amusement.

But the wire-pullers, feeling for the dignity of the average man a jealousy which he does not understand, have prepared an expedient for his safety. They recognise that the property barriers, which would place women voters in a safe minority of one-sixth, can no longer be retained. But the suggestion that for some time has been discussed in wire-pulling circles, is that men should vote at 21 and women at 25. The following table compiled from figures of the 1911 census shows approximately how this would work out, allowing for the fact that the census gives the population at 20, not at 21, and also for the fact that the War has reduced the numbers of men:—

	Proposed Voters
Men over 20 years, 10,259,674	men 10,259,674
Women over 20, 11,423,330—	
1,673,066 wage-earning women from 20 to 25 ...	women 9,750,264
Majority of men	509,410

By this process the number of proposed women voters has been reduced quite successfully, but the franchise is not merely a question of arithmetic. The claim for a democratic franchise rests upon the principle that every mature person has a right to a voice in the making of the conditions under which he or she must live.

Are women between 21 and 25 years entitled to claim that they are mature human beings from whom the rights of citizenship may not justly be withheld?

There can be no doubt that if the man of 21 is justified in making that claim, the woman is also justified, for women mature at an earlier age than men.

The law refuses to extend to either men or women of 21 the protection afforded to childhood. Under the Factory Acts the workers are held to be mature at 18; the property laws fix maturity at 21, and the age of consent is only 16 years.

The majority of women between 21 and 25 whom some would exclude from the franchise are already wage-earners. The census of 1911 gives the following figures:—

NUMBERS OF FEMALES 20 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
1,673,066	3,124,580	2,509,373	1,833,936	1,213,229	1,609,146

From these tables we see that more than 62 per cent. of the women aged from 20 to 25 years were earning their living, and that the women wage-earners between 20 and 25 years formed more than 29 per cent. of the total of all women wage-earners.

Mr. Asquith has stated that his conversion to the principle that women should vote is largely due to the realisation of the fact that the women whose livelihood may be threatened by the demobilisation problem are entitled to be consulted. Has the nation a right, then, to exclude from the franchise the women aged from 20 to 25 whilst it admits their brothers?

We must stand firm for Adult Suffrage and refuse to countenance unjust and foolish compromises which, if adopted, would brand us as a nation of hypocrites in the eyes of the world.

Equal Adult Suffrage for men and women is fast becoming the law of all the progressive states and nations. With one exception, in every country which has adopted Woman's Suffrage the franchise is granted on a simple residential qualification at the age of 21 years. The exception is Iceland, which began by extending the Vote to women of forty years and upwards, the qualifying age to be gradually reduced to 25, like that of the men.

Great problems of reconstruction are before the nation; the horrors of the War are still upon us. All men and women must be given the power to help in bringing the national family out of chaos.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCES THAT THE CONFERENCE AT THE CHANDOS HALL, ARRANGED FOR SEPTEMBER 24TH, IS POSTPONED to OCTOBER 15TH, IN ORDER TO GIVE THE VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS MORE TIME TO INSTRUCT THEIR DELEGATES.

CORRUPTION

The prosecutions of Asseling and other viewers at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico, have revealed an amazing state of corruption and mismanagement.

It seems to us that, as so frequently happens, the lesser criminals have been caught and punished and the greater criminals have gone scot free.

This is a fitting moment to press home the claim for the nationalisation of the manufacture and supply of munitions and equipment of war.

THE DYCE CAMP

The Men's Committee, which the conscientious objectors at the Dyce Camp have elected to act on their behalf, has issued the following memorandum in regard to the death of Walter Roberts, a young architect and a conscientious objector, who died at the camp on Friday, September 8th.

We view the present position as extremely serious, and assert that, but for indifference and neglect, our late comrade would be alive now. This death can be traced to the following main causes:—

(a) Men have been sent direct from prisons, hundreds of miles, into exposed, harsh conditions of life;

(b) The camp was not in readiness to receive the men sent as regards ordinary feeding arrangements, the provision of nursing facilities, including suitable feeding and housing of sick, &c.;

(c) The medical attention was inadequate;

(d) The recommendation of the Men's Committee, re accommodation, clothing, and general conditions, were largely ignored.

Up till the time of our late comrade's decease there appeared to be no proper appreciation of the position by those responsible, and the urgency of adequate improvements in the conditions obtaining at the camp.

The minimum improvements which will meet the case in the Committee's opinion are as follows:—

1. Telephonic communication with the village, or some alternative quick means of communication;

2. Every serious case of illness shall be sent to the hospital or infirmary, where beds shall be guaranteed by the Home Office Committee;

3. Less serious cases shall be placed in some suitable building, provided with beds and every facility for nursing;

4. Upon the receipt of a medical certificate stating that anyone is unfit for dwelling in the camp, the Men's Committee shall have power to send such men home upon their own responsibility.

With reference to the last paragraph, the Committee—now having been approved by the Home Office as representing the men—have assumed responsibility for sending such unfit men home to recover their health. The Committee feel that they would be doing less than their duty—in view of their responsibility for the health and welfare of members of the camp—did they hesitate to take this step.

The Home Office Committee for the Employment of Conscientious Objectors have had our views and determination on these points placed clearly before them; and have promised to send a deputation to the camp to meet the Men's Committee, and to interview individual members of the camp by the request of the latter, on the 19th instant. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Curtis Gray, the local representative of the Home Office, visited the camp on Monday evening last, and demanded that the questions as to conditions of labour and camp life should be decided at once, and not be treated as *sub judice* until the deputation had met the Men's Committee.

Mr. Gray's orders as to camp life are, virtually, that conditions responsible for Mr. Roberts' death shall remain unaltered. On the other hand, the hours of labour are to be doubled, and the men are to be called upon to work ten hours instead of five at quarry work, to which they are unaccustomed, whilst still suffering from the weakness occasioned by prison treatment; or rations insufficient to sustain their strength; and with accommodation that renders health impossible. In this connection, we would add that the men are housed in leaky tents, the construction of which dates from 1902, and admittedly condemned by the Local Government Board.

A majority of the men spontaneously refused to recognise Mr. Gray's orders pending the consideration by the Home Office of the serious grievances indicated in this letter. This action is endorsed by the undersigned members of the Men's Committee, and we request the publication of this statement in your columns in order that our situation may be appreciated correctly.—(Signed) A. J. Mayers (Chairman); H. F. Runacres (Treasurer); E. T. Jope (Secretary); A. E. Daniell; E. H. Johnson; W. J. Boxall; G. A. Aldred; L. Besanvalle; G. C. Wilson; J. Bonar Thompson; B. F. C. Atkinson (Committee members).

Mr. Gray is said to combine "the virtues of a capitalist with those of an Army officer." We learn that when he visited the camp on Monday, September 11th, the day of the funeral, he ordered the inmates of the camp to appear at his tent in relays of four. The conscientious objectors replied by summoning him to their Recreation Tent. Gray reluctantly complied, the indignant men howled him down, and he had to appeal to the committee to secure him a hearing. He then ordered the men to return from the barns and houses where they had fled from the rain to sleep in the leaky tents which had been condemned by the sanitary authority of the Local Government Board of Scotland.

IMPORTANT "DREADNOUGHT" NEWS.

Our Committee recommends that on Friday, October 6th, the price of the DREADNOUGHT be raised to one penny, in view of the increased cost of paper and printing due to War conditions. But in order that our readers shall not lose by the change, it is suggested that when we increase the cost of the DREADNOUGHT to a penny we should at the same time enlarge the paper from four pages as at present to six pages. The additional pages would enable us to give more space to foreign and general news, and also to publish special articles from outside contributors, which are at present frequently crowded out.

Subscribers to the DREADNOUGHT are invited to express their views on this matter, and to state whether they are willing to allow us to adjust their accounts to the increased rate. Unless we hear from them by the end of September we shall conclude that they are.

We ask our readers in the meantime to help us by sending a shilling each to the DREADNOUGHT Fund.

* * * *

T.N.T. work is evidently proving most dangerous. A new regulation provides that workers may not be employed on it for more than a fortnight at a time.

THE REGISTRATION OF RELIEF

A letter signed "Nemo" appeared in *The Times* of September 9th, urging that the War Pensions Committee should insist on each of its local sub-committees registering with the "Mutual Register of Assistance" carried on under the auspices of the Charity Organisation Society in its own area.

"In this way," says "Nemo," "I am convinced that not only will waste of money and energy be largely prevented, but a real advance will be made towards concentration of effort, by which applicants for assistance will greatly benefit. For, after all, it is the welfare and happiness of soldiers and sailors and their dependants that matter, and no trouble is too great that has such an end in view."

It is well that this question of "Mutual Registration" should be carefully examined, for evidently its use is growing and its advocates are exceedingly active.

When the Mayors' Committees were formed for the relief of distress caused by the War many persons who had experience of charity organisation work found seats upon them, and Poor Law Relieving Officers were frequently asked to attend the Committees in order that they might give advice as to the previous records of "the cases." Any applicant for relief under the Prince of Wales's Fund had to run the gauntlet of the evidence contributed by the "experts," and applicants who were "known," either to the charities or the Poor Law, were usually refused relief on the ground that their poverty was "chronic," and not due to the War.

Some months ago a representative of the Charity Organisation Society, a gentleman who had been a County Court Judge, and was therefore well qualified to detect the shortcomings of poor people, approached the Workers' Suffrage Federation and asked us to join the C.O.S. scheme for mutual registration in East London. We asked what this would entail, and were informed that it was desired that we should send to the C.O.S. a list of the names and addresses of all the persons to whom we had ever given anything, with particulars as to what we had given them, either in cash or kind; also that day by day as we should chance to help anyone we should send a record of the transaction to the C.O.S.

In doing good deeds, it has been laid down on high authority that a man should not let even his left hand know what his right hand does. We therefore asked the ex-judge to tell us why we should thus inform the C.O.S. of everything that we might chance to do. He explained to us that we should do this in order that charitably-disposed persons might not squander their money and generosity on those who had already received as much help as was desirable from other sources, and it was also urged that if we should happen to give a pair of boots to one of Mrs. Somebody's children, it would be an invaluable help to anyone who might be inclined to give a second pair to the family, to be able to call up the ex-Judge on the telephone and find out the exact date on which our present had been given, and for which of Mrs. Somebody's children our shoes had been intended.

We urged that if people in distress should happen to ask our help and advice, quite probably in a temporary emergency, they would very much dislike the idea that any little assistance that we might have the privilege of rendering them should be noted in a permanent register which might be turned up at any time by anyone who might have found a seat on one of the innumerable Boards and Committees which are being formed now-a-days or who might be working with any charitable organisation. We explained that, in our view, to place the confidential affairs of our members' friends and neighbours upon a "Mutual Register of Assistance" would constitute a breach of faith, and would be liable to abuse. But the ex-judge was so exceedingly pressing in his insistence that we should join the registration scheme that we at last agreed to lay the matter before the next General Members' Meeting of the W.S.F., London Section, in order to test the general feeling of our members. Needless to say, our members emphatically condemned the registration scheme.

"Nemo's" suggestion that the charity register should be extended to embrace soldiers' and sailors' wives and relatives whose pay or pension may be delayed or insufficient, and also disabled soldiers and sailors, is particularly objectionable. We have always contended that soldiers should receive as a right adequate pay and pensions, and should not be left to depend on charitable doles granted on the discretion of Committees. Now, whilst the Government is trying to persuade us all that the supplementary grants are not "charity," the Charity Organisation Society comes along and tries to enmesh the soldiers and sailors and their wives, widows and relatives in the network of "mutual registration."

* * * *

The Hull Co-operative Society sell milk at 4½d. per quart at their model dairy, where most searching and elaborate precautions are taken to secure that the milk shall be pure and clean. Private milkmen are selling dirty and impure milk at 6d. per quart!

A TRADE UNION FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES

A GLASGOW MOVEMENT.

There are over 80,000 wives and other dependants of soldiers and sailors in Glasgow who, with their children, are in receipt of Government alowances and pensions which are inadequate for their daily needs. The great majority of these women and children are in a continual state of want; and hitherto all appeals to the Government on their behalf have been in vain. The Government knows that the wives of soldiers are unorganised, and therefore easily dealt with. It is only the *organised* financiers and commercialists who have been able to impress the Government advantageously during the War.

If the soldiers' wives and dependants were organised and determined the Government would require to heed their demands, and concede them, too. Organising the wives and dependants is a practical proposal, as has been proved in Glasgow, where over 5,000 women have been organised in some dozen branches of the National Association for the Protection of the Dependants of Sailors and Soldiers. Those responsible for the new organisation are confident that its aims will make an appeal sufficiently wide to induce all the adult dependants in Glasgow to become members. An organisation of 80,000 wives and dependants of sailors and soldiers would be a Force that no Government could ignore.

The membership fee of the new organisation is one penny, and those who are alive to the importance of augmented pensions and allowances are eligible to become members, as well as the wives and dependants who require the augmented pensions and allowances. The present scale of pensions and allowances was formulated in March, 1915, and consequently takes no account of the increase that has taken place in the cost of living since then. The amount of that increase is reckoned to be 30 per cent., and at the very least the scale of pensions and allowances must be augmented to provide for that increase. That is one object of the new association, which is also bent on securing (1) reform in the method of paying allowances, and (2) increased pensions for the dependants of men who lose their lives in the service.

The work of organising the wives and other dependants has been taken up with enthusiasm by the Labour women, who hope to form a branch and a committee in each of the municipal wards. This will take some time; but it is work worth doing, and worth doing well. Once the dependants are organised, it will be possible to bring pressure effectively upon the Government to increase the pensions and allowances. The Government will not dare to deny an efficient maintenance to the wives and children once they are organised and act as an organised force. The Glasgow women are being told they must help themselves, and that they have the power to help themselves if they will only combine.

The task of increasing the allowances will be accomplished much easier by an organisation than it would be if attempted by individuals acting each in his or her own way. The Glasgow women have already seen what can be done by organisation: it was organisation of the women that *forced* the Government to prevent increases of rent during the War. A similar organisation can *force* the Government to increase the allowances and pensions to the dependants of the men who have either lost or are risking their lives in the inhuman conflict which is ravaging humanity. This task of forcing the Government to act justly and efficiently need not be confined to the women of Glasgow; it can also be undertaken by the women elsewhere. The League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives, with the help of the Workers' Suffrage Federation, has done wonders in this respect in East London; and we want a similar effort made in every part of the three kingdoms. Particulars of the Glasgow association will be supplied on application to Councillor George Kerr, 39 Hope Street, Glasgow, who is acting as secretary.

It is only by teaching the wives of the soldiers to help themselves that we can free them from the clutches of the charity-mongers. Once the dependants have awakened to a sense of their own power charity will be given a rude knock. The dependants are entitled to a decent maintenance as a right, and a million wives, once combined, would lose no time in making good their claim to that right. On, then, with the work of organisation, and so help to form the trade union for soldiers' wives. Such a trade union will soon secure proper pensions for all who are suffering from the sacrifices made by loved ones in this awful war.

P. J. DOLLAN.

JOIN THE LEAGUE OF RIGHTS FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' WIVES AND RELATIVES!

President, Mrs. Despard; Hon. Treasurer, J. Banks, 6 Campbell Road; Hon. Secs., Mrs. Lansbury and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, 400 Old Ford Road, London, E. Subscription, one penny per month.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

It is announced that the Government is about to take control of the coal supply, but that Government control will not mean a reduction of price to consumers, an increase of wages to the miners, or the removal of private profiteers, the coal owners, dealers and middlemen. If this is so, what benefit is to be obtained from the Government control of coal?

The answer to this question is that the British Government will be able to control the cargoes of neutral merchant ships by stipulating that British coal shall only be sold to them under certain conditions. This answer does not satisfy us. We want the national ownership of the mines in fact, not in name, and we desire that the Government shall provide cheap coal for the people.

* * * *

By every post numbers of mothers and wives receive the news that their sons and husbands have been killed.

How long will they endure it?

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

A conference of employers in the West-end dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, and millinery trades is to be held this week to receive the report of a committee appointed to consider the problem of staffing their workrooms. Great difficulty has been found in obtaining an adequate staff of women and girl workers, and particularly in getting young girls as learners and juniors. The committee therefore recommends improvements in wages and conditions, including the following:—

A 48-hour week: learner's pay to be 6s. during the first six months and 8s. during the second (at present it begins at 5s. or less); payment for all bank holidays; a week's holiday with pay after a year's service; no stoppage of pay for learners when on three-quarter time; learners not to be employed on outside messenger work; and shelter to be provided for girls who travel by workmen's trains and trams and arrive before working hours.

The most important proposal is that all girls between 14 and 16 should be required as a condition of employment to attend a trade school for three hours on two days a week during business time, the methods of training to be supervised by an advisory committee composed of representatives of the employers, the workers, and the London County Council.

* * * *

The Tailoring Trade Board proposes to pay women workers on men's garments a minimum of 4d. an hour. Tailoring is a sweated trade, yet the rate of pay is now equal to the maximum rate sanctioned by Lloyd George for munition workers.

* * * *

The War Office has informed Mr. Bertrand Russell that it might be difficult to deal with such topics as "The Sphere of Compulsion in Good Government" and "The Limits of Allegiance to the State" without entering upon discussions of the kind it is desired to postpone until the conclusion of hostilities. When will the tyrannical tendencies of British militarists be curbed?

How "Our Slum Baby" can be "Adequately Fed"

With the Child so vital an asset to the State as it is to-day, the care of Infants, and the overcoming of the serious problem of Infantile Mortality assume a greater significance than before. This being so, the following extract from "The Nursing Times" must prove of much interest to the many able men and women—leaders of thought and welfare work—who are keenly aware of the vital necessity of raising the Nation's babies, and who welcome every aid in their splendid work. The extract tells of the "ideal diet" for babies, and has special reference to the constituents of Glaxo and its purity:—

"It will be remembered that when diluted, as ordered, 1 to 8, the Glaxo milk contains as much fat as human milk, as well as the same proportions of protein and milk sugar, so that there is no necessity to add extra cream; and yet there will be no chance of rickets, which is nearly always the consequence of deficient fat in the diet.

"Glaxo provides an ideal diet for young human animals, and we are truly grateful. But infants are not merely animals, and nurses should lose no opportunity of impressing upon their patients the enormous importance of continuing for at least a few months, through the medium of their milk, the building up of the little one, who has so far been entirely dependent upon them. No cow-made product, however perfect, can possibly compete with the intensely individual nourishment which a mother alone has the power to produce. Her milk may have physical deficiencies—let her take Glaxo herself to overcome them, or use it for her child once or twice a day to counteract them—but its physical elements have such unique properties and far-reaching results that every ounce of it is definite value to the nation.

As nurses, however, we have to take things as we find them, and when there is no possibility of the ideal food it is now the greatest comfort to feel that we are no longer dependent on the watery germ-laden contents of the basin on the counter in the general shop, but can procure a tin of "Glaxo" and know that our slum baby will be as adequately fed as the motherless baby of a millionaire!"

The success of Glaxo in Municipal Movements is evidenced by the fact that during the last few years the Manchester School for Mothers has purchased 60,000 lb., Lincoln Health Department 25,000 lb., Rotherham Corporation 65,000 lb., Bradford Health Department 50,000 lb., and Sheffield Health Department, 132,000 lb.

This is because Glaxo is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk sugar; the water is driven off, leaving the dried powder, which is packed in a bag, and inserted in a sealed vessel. The Glaxo process makes the powder free from germs, and causes the curd to form into tiny particles, easy of digestion, and resembling the Lact-albumen of breast milk. Glaxo has all the natural purity and sweetness of the milk, permanently retained at the source of supply, whilst the risks and dangers inseparable from the ordinary milk are eliminated.

Glaxo is specially packed and sold at a special rate to Official Bodies, Crèches, Mothers' Welcomes, and Schools for Mothers.

The address of Glaxo is:—
Dept. 52, 155 Great Portland Street, London, W.
Proprietors of Glaxo are:—
Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London & Wellington, N.Z.

11896

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.
Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Miss Price.
Hague Street, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Cressall, Mrs. Eglinton.
Bijou Theatre, 4 p.m., Dramatic Recital.
Hyde Park, 5 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
Hampstead, "Jack Straw's Castle," 6 p.m., Miss Rickards, Miss Somers.
Bow Women's Hall, 7 p.m., Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Mr. Laurence Housman. Chair: Miss Smyth. Recitations: Mr. Jack Wilmot.
Woolwich, The Square, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th.
Kingsland High Street, 6 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
"Peacock," 6 p.m., Miss Price.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th.
White Cross Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
Piggott Street, 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Maybury Gardens, High Road, Willesden, Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Withers.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 to 10 p.m., Reading Room.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8.30 p.m., Lecture.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th.
124 Barking Road, 3 p.m., Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Parsons.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Miss Smyth.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th.
Custom House, 6 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Bow Women's Hall, 7.45 p.m., Lecture.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Miss Lynch.
Philpot Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1st.
Victoria Park, 4 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Mr. John Arnall.
Woolwich, The Square, 7 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
Poplar Women's Hall, 7 p.m., Debate.

W.S.F. BRANCHES.

BOW, 400 Old Ford Road. Secretary: Miss Price.—DREADNOUGHT sales week ending September 16th, 1,001. Miss Harriet, 250; Miss O'Brien, 216; Outing, 127; Mrs. Greer, 71; Miss Mackay, 61; Mrs. Bellyse, 48; Miss Price, 42; Mrs. Crabb, 30; general sales, 156.

LEICESTER. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Hill, 12 Sweetbriar Road.—Good open-air meetings have been held in the Market Place, at Upperton Road Corner, Narborough Road Corner, and other places. Members are asked to get the Suffrage Petition signed as soon as possible. Copies may be obtained from the Literature Secretary, Mrs. Pryce, 12 Equity Road, Leicester. There is one for signature at St. Mark's Church, Humberstone Road. The branch meetings will be held once a month at Miss Dorothy Gittins' studio, 15 Hotel Street, Market Place. Members are reminded that the branch will hold a Social on November 18th, at which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is to be the principal guest.

WILLESDEN. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Shepherd, 141 Villiers Road, N.W.—The first meeting of this branch was held at Cumberland Lodge, Stonebridge Park. Dr. Tchaykovsky made an eloquent appeal for support for the Federation. Thirteen new members were made. A Secretary, Literary Secretary, and Treasurer were elected. The branch meetings are to be held every Monday evening at the Club Room, 148-150 High Road, Willesden, at 7.15 p.m. All those interested in the work of the Federation are cordially invited to attend.

SHEFFIELD. Secretary, Mrs. Manoin, 98 Gell Street.—This branch held a very successful social and dance on Friday last. Mr. and Mrs. Manoin, by their energy, set an example to all branch secretaries, and as a result several new members have been added to the branch with the prospect of many more in the near future. Good notices have been given in the local papers which augurs well for the future success of the branch. Miss Pankhurst is speaking at the Temperance Hall, Townhead Street, on October 1st, and a bumper meeting is expected. All sympathisers in Sheffield are cordially invited to communicate with Mrs. Manoin at above address. DREADNOUGHT, 150.

THE GOLDERS GREEN VISIT.

Between 40 and 50 East London W.S.F. members greatly enjoyed the visit to the Garden Suburb at Golders Green, which was arranged by the Hampstead I.L.P. on Sunday, September 17th. Mr. Griffiths and other I.L.P. friends met the East London party at the station and led us around to see the charming houses and gardens. Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. van Raalte, Miss Clapson, and others welcomed us at the Institute, where flowers had been sent as gifts to the East London guests by various churches in the suburb. There was a very lively tea-party, and afterwards an impromptu concert, in which the Golders Green friends opened the programme and then invited the East Londoners to contribute songs or recitations to the entertainment. On the way home we broke into two parties in order that we might inspect the interior of some of the smaller houses. Four-roomed houses rented at 9s. a week inclusive of rates and taxes, and each fitted with electric light, a bath, and a garden both back and front, and with paint, woodwork, and everything delightfully well-finished and spick and span, seemed to us very marvellous after the poor accommodation which is offered us for the same rent in the East End. We were especially interested in the secret oven above the sitting-room grate, and the hot plate which can be pulled down to turn the open grate into a kitchener.

The Golders Green friends have very kindly invited us to arrange for another East London party to visit them soon, and we in our turn have asked them to spend an afternoon and evening with us at Old Ford.

"DREADNOUGHT" SOCIAL

A Social and Dance will be held in aid of the DREADNOUGHT Fund at the Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, on Saturday, October 14th, at 7 p.m. Tickets, 3d. Refreshments at popular prices. There will be a moon that night, so friends need not fear the Zepps!

WIDOW, 12 years' experience as General Servant, urgently wants work.—Apply, M., this Office.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND

W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Miss Clara Reed will give a dramatic recital of "Herod," by Stephen Phillips, at the Bijou Theatre, 3 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., to-morrow, Sunday, September 24th, 4 p.m., doors open at 3.30. Tickets at 1s. and 2s., at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, and the International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

To-morrow, September 24th, Bow Women's Hall, at 7 p.m. Mrs. H. C. Campbell will speak on "Women and Internationalism"; Mr. Laurence Housman on "War and the Non-Combatant."

Mr. John Scurr has kindly arranged to give a course of lectures entitled, "The Growth of the English People," on Wednesday evenings, at 8.30 prompt, in the Women's Hall, 20 Railway Street, Poplar, E. The subjects are:—

,, 27th. "The King's Justice."
Oct. 4th. "The Wars with France."
,, 11th. "The Break up of Feudalism."
,, 18th. "The Reformation."
,, 25th. "The Spacious Days of Elizabeth."
Nov. 1st. "The Building of the Constitution."
,, 8th. "The Beginning of Empire."
,, 15th. "The Industrial Revolution."
,, 22nd. "The Triumph of the Middle Class."
,, 29th. "The Uplift of Labour."

We hope that members and friends will make a point of attending. Admission free.

A series of educative lectures on Economics, Trade Unionism, History of Socialism, National Guilds, &c., has been organised by Mrs. Hercbergova to take place at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., on Friday evnings at 7.45. The opening lecture will be held on September 29th, at 7.45 p.m., when Miss M. S. E. Milton, of the Fabian Society, will speak on "Women as Citizens." The other lectures are:—

Oct. 6th. Mrs. Peter Thompson, "The Weakness of Ignorance; Moral Education."
,, 13th. Mr. E. C. Fairchild, "How to Secure a Permanent Peace."
,, 20th. Mr. Walton Newbold, "The Conquest of Economic Power."
,, 27th. Miss Mabel Lawrence, "The History of British Socialism."
Nov. 3rd. Mr. J. Fineberg (B.S.P.), "Theory of Karl Marx."
,, 10th. Mrs. Lafitte-Cyon, "French Revolution."
,, 17th. Mrs. Lafitte-Cyon, "French Revolution."
,, 24th. Miss Mabel Lawrence, "International Socialism."
Dec. 1st. Mr. G. D. H. Cole, "Trade Unions. Next Step, National Guilds."
,, 15th. Professor Masaryk, "Tolstoi's Philosophy of Religion."

Poplar Women's Hall, Sunday, October 1st, 7 p.m. Debate, "Should the War be Stopped Now?" Mr. G. E. Smith (League of Peace and Freedom) will take the affirmative.

Every Thursday in October and November At Homes will be held at Chandos Hall (21a Maiden Lane, W.C.), at 3.30 p.m. Thursday, October 5th, 3.30 p.m., the speakers will be Miss Eva Gore-Booth, "Supremacy of Conscience"; Mr. W. F. Watson (A.S.E.), "Industrial Organisation of Women." Chair, Miss S. Pankhurst. Thursday, October 12th, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Arthur Field, "Woman in Turkey, Past and Present"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "The Present Outlook." Chair, Mrs. Bouvier.

Caxton Hall Exhibition, December 7th, 8th, and 9th, from 3 to 10 p.m. daily.

VOTES FROM BATTLEFIEDS.

British Columbia voting papers from the battlefields of France and Flanders are now lying in sealed packets, ready for counting, at British Columbia House, Regent Street.

Mr. Welsh, representing the Agent-General, one of the party who went out to collect the votes, stated on Saturday:—"We were left with seven days in which to get the votes, and altogether we got 2,450. These were recorded over a very wide area—in fact, wherever men from British Columbia were to be found, except, of course, those actually in the firing line. Those who happened to be there had to forego the privilege of voting whilst fighting. But we went a good distance towards the fronts where fighting was actually taking place, and several times collected papers to the accompaniment of bursting shrapnel. Altogether we travelled something like 1,200 miles during the seven days we were on the battlefields."

Altogether 7,600 votes have been recorded on this side of the Atlantic for the election.

* * * *

The Times reports: The New South Wales Government has made arrangements whereby all soldiers from the State on active service will be enabled to vote at the forthcoming elections for the Legislative Assembly. The vote will be taken by the proxy system. The supporters of the Government will return their proxies to the Premier, and supporters of the Liberals to the Leader of the Opposition, and of the Independents to the Speaker of the House. The proxy votes will be effective in the first ballots only, as it would be impracticable to take votes for the second ballots.

The Revolutionary Socialist Committee in Holland organised a demonstration of protest against high food prices and militarism.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Mr. & Mrs. Whitwell, 10s.; Miss E. Gittens, 5s.; Miss L. Cutten (monthly), 5s.; Miss Edith Kirby, 2s. 6d.; Miss E. K. Russell, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Herzberg, 1s.; Mrs. Savoy, 1s. COLLECTIONS: Miss Lynch (Leicester), 10s. 3½d.; Mr. A. Brook, Willesden Social-Democratic Club & B.S.P., 5s.; Miss L. Cutten, 5s.; Victoria Park, 4s. 4d.; Miss Harriet (Osborn Street), 4s.; Hague Street, 4s.; Miss Lynch, 3s. 9d.; Miss Lagsding, 2s.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—The Misses Lewisohn, £20; Mrs. Payne, 10s.; P. J. Dollan, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Anonymous, 2s.; Miss Harden, 1s.; Miss Balchin, 1s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Miss Payne, £5; Miss Fussell, £1; Mrs. Kingsmill, £1; A.W., £1; Mrs. A. Davies, £1; Nurse Hebbes, 12s.; Mr. & Mrs. Whitwell, 11s.; Mrs. Empson, 10s.; Miss M. Brackenbury, 10s.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly, 10s.; Mrs. Leila Burroughs, 10s.; Mrs. Nance Wheelhouse, 6s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Miss Florence Rendall, 5s.; Misses Luboldt, 5s.; Miss E. Crankham, 4s.; Mrs. Manoin, 1s. 7d.; Anon., 1s. COLLECTIONS: L.S.A. Tool Room, £1 9s. 5d.; L.S.A. Stocking Dept., £1 4s. 6d.; Miss O'Brien, 18s.; Mothers at Bow Clinic, 13s.; Hampstead Garden Suburb, per Mrs. Griffiths, 9s. 11½d.; Green's Yard, per Misses Lagsding, 7s. 7½d.; Mrs. Francis Zabel, 6s. 6d.; Miss Mackay, 5s.; Cubitt Town, per Misses Morley & Lagsding, 4s. 11d.

CLOTHING, &c.—Miss Helsby, Miss McNaught, Mrs. Godwin, Mrs. Appleton, Anon, the Misses Fussell, Anon (maternity outfits), Mrs. Brewer (factory cuttings).

BOTTLES.—Miss Maclean. VITALIA.—Mr. H. Resbury.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHERS' ARMS,
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

124 BARKING ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants, flowers and branches for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

* * * *

Government control of the price of milk has been urged by 57 local authorities. They have endorsed the following resolution:—

"In the interests of public health and child welfare this Council views with grave concern an increase in the price of milk, particularly at a time when local authorities are being urged by the Government to exercise every precaution in the care of infants, and respectfully urges the Government to take such steps as may be necessary to control the price of milk in the interests of the children of the nation."

CITY OF LONDON I.L.P.

Keir Hardie Memorial Meeting
PORTMAN ROOMS
BAKER STREET, W. (entrance in Dorset Street.)

Friday, September 29th, 1916, at 7.30 p.m.

Chairman - Harry Dubery

SYLVIA PANKHURST and other well-known Speakers

Tickets for Reserved Seats, Price 6d., can be obtained from the Lecture Secretary, Miss G. KEMBALL, 12 Park Village East, Regents Park, N.W.

ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY
91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END
W. WOODS & SONS, *Family Bakers*

DELICIOUS "SALUTARIS" DRINKS.—Orangelle! Gingerale! Lemonade! and do. home-brewed. Economical, healthy, and free from all impurities; made from pure distilled water.—Salutaris Water Co., 236 Fulham Road, London, S.W.

"The Birthrate,"
Notes and Views on the Report of the National Birth-rate Commission, by E. Sylvia Pankhurst. Price 1d

Bound Volumes I and II of "Woman's Dreadnought" shortly ready, price 6/6 each. To be obtained at 400 Old Ford Road, E.

DEAL WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.